

KORNETOVA, V.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Pink apatite from a pegmatite lens. Trudy Min. muz. no.11:181-  
183 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apatite)

YEFIMOV, A.F.; KRAVCHENKO, S.M.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Strontium apatite, a new mineral. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:439-  
442 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh  
elementov AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.  
(Inagli region--Apatite)

KUPRIYANOVA, I.I.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Rare earth miserite. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.9:139-148 '61.  
(Siberia--Miserite) (MIRA 14:9)

VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Use of ion exchange resins in the analysis of apatites.  
Trudy IGEM no.64, Metod. khim. anal. min. no.1:91-94 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Ion exchange resins)  
(Apatite)

GENKIN, A.D.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.; YAKOVLEVSKAYA, T.A.

Occurrences of apatite in copper-nickel sulfide ores in the  
Noril'sk deposit. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:100-108 Mr-Ap  
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Noril'sk region—Apatite)

VASIL'YUKA, Z.V., *Geol. Geol.-Min. Sci.—(Soviet)* "Isotopic substitu-  
tions in ~~the~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~crystals~~ <sup>various</sup> deposits of the [Soviet] Union."  
Mos, 1958. 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geology of Ore Deposits,  
Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry), 125 copies. (B1,21-52,104)

110

VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Role of manganese in apathes. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.4:455-468  
'58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralo-  
gii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Manganapatite)

VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, V.I.

Apatite from Siberian trap rocks. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 23  
no.7:92-97 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Lower Tunguska Valley--Apatite)



AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Z. V. SOV/7-58-4-8/13

TITLE: On Sulfur-Containing Apatites (Ob apatitakh, soderzhashchikh seru)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 368 - 373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the papers hitherto published in this field are discussed. For this purpose analyses of the following minerals are compiled in a table: Vilkeit, ellestadit, apatite from the Laach Lake, as well as apatite analyses of the author. The samples are from Shishimskaya kop' (Ural), Legliyer (Aldan), Emel'dzhak (Aldan) and Nadezhnoye (Aldan). In these minerals P is partially substituted isomorphously by S and Si. In ellestadit two  $P^{5+}$  correspond to one  $S^{6+}$  and one  $Si^{4+}$  each; in contrast to this the ratio Si/S in the apatite from Shishimskaya kop' is 1,34 : 1. The isomorphous substitution can be illustrated by the following scheme:

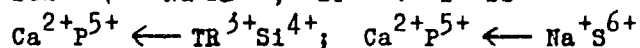
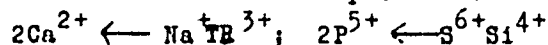
$[3P^{5+}] O^{2-} \longleftrightarrow [S^{6+} 2Si^{4+}] (OH)^-$ . The chemical composition of the apatite from Nadezhnoye corresponds to the formula  $Na_6Ca_4S_6O_{24}Cl_2$ ; the isomorphous substitution can be illustrated by the following scheme:

Card 1/3

On Sulfur-Containing Apatites

SOV/7-58-4-8/13

$\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{P}^{5+} \leftarrow \text{Na}^{+}\text{S}^{6+}$ . The other two apatites from Aldan (Legliyer and Emel'dzhak) also contain sodium and rare earths besides sulfur and silicon. The following isomorphous substitutions could be possible:



Furthermore the paper gives data on the specific weight, the refraction indices, and the lattice constants of the apatites investigated. It is difficult to determine the limits of the influence of the rising sulfur content, since these properties are influenced by other elements as well. There are 5 tables and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957

Card 2/3

On Sulfur-Containing Apatites

001/7-58-4 2/13

1. Apatite--Analysis 2. Minerals--Analysis

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Z. V. SOV/7-58-4-8/13

TITLE: On Sulfur-Containing Apatites (Ob apatitakh, soderzhashchikh seru)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 368 - 373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the papers hitherto published in this field are discussed. For this purpose analyses of the following minerals are compiled in a table: Vilkeit, ellestadit, apatite from the Laach Lake, as well as apatite analyses of the author. The samples are from Shishimskaya kop' (Ural), Legliyer (Aldan), Emel'dzhak (Aldan) and Nadezhnoye (Aldan). In these minerals P is partially substituted isomorphously by S and Si. In ellestadit two  $P^{5+}$  correspond to one  $S^{6+}$  and one  $Si^{4+}$  each; in contrast to this the ratio Si/S in the apatite from Shishimskaya kop' is 1,34 : 1. The isomorphous substitution can be illustrated by the following scheme:

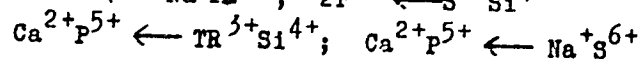
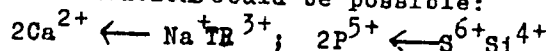
$[3P^{5+}] O^{2-} \longleftrightarrow [S^{6+} 2Si^{4+}] (OH)^-$ . The chemical composition of the apatite from Nadezhnoye corresponds to the formula  $Na_6Ca_4S_6O_{24}Cl_2$ ; the isomorphous substitution can be illustrated by the following scheme:

Card 1/3

On Sulfur-Containing Apatites

SOV/7-58-4-8/13

$\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{P}^{5+} \leftarrow \text{Na}^+\text{S}^{6+}$ . The other two apatites from Aldan (Legliyer and Emel'dzhak) also contain sodium and rare earths besides sulfur and silicon. The following isomorphous substitutions could be possible:



Furthermore the paper gives data on the specific weight, the refraction indices, and the lattice constants of the apatites investigated. It is difficult to determine the limits of the influence of the rising sulfur content, since these properties are influenced by other elements as well. There are 5 tables and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1957

Card 2/3

On Sulfur-Containing Apatites

101/7-28-4 8/13

1. Apatite--Analysis 2. Minerals--Analysis

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEVA, Z.Y.

Sulfur-containing apatites [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia  
no. 4:368-373 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii  
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Apatite)

(Sulfur)

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Z.V. and Kudryashova, V.I. 11-58-7-6/12

TITLE: Apatite from a Siberian Trappean Formation (Apatit iz Sibirskoy trappovoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 92-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apatite is a constant accessory mineral in trappean rock formations. According to A.P. Lebedev, the diabase-pegmatites contain 1% of apatite, and according to V.V. Lyakhovich, the gabbro-diabases of the Vilyuy region contain 2.86% apatite. It is also found in various micropegmatitic mesostasis of pegmatoid formations in different trappes of India, South Africa and Tasmania. But the apatite of post-magmatic origin was never found until recently. One of the authors discovered the crystals of apatite in a hydrothermal vein in the region of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska river. Other apatite crystals were also found in this region. Their characteristics are described in detail. In other regions of Siberia, A.P. Lebedev and N.V. Pavlov also discovered apatite crystals. Chemical analysis showed that the content of rare earths in apatites from the hydrothermal vein was from 2.13 to 0.90% and no rare earths

Card 1/2



Apatite from a Siberian Trappean Formation

11-58-7-6/12

were found in other apatites located in metasomatically changed lava covers or in the magnetite deposits.

There are 5 photos, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, AN SSSR, Moskva (The Geological Institute of Ore-Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 2/2      1. Apatite - Sources

A.

VASIL'YEVA Z.V.

USSR/Physiology of Plants - Respiration and Metabolism.

I-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10387

Author : Vasil'yeva, Z.V.

Inst : Moscow State Pedagogical Institute.

Title : Transformation of Carbohydrates and Activity of Ferments  
in Grape Under Moscow Oblast' Conditions.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t, 1956, 97, 133-166.

Abstract : The intensity of photosynthesis (by the halves method),  
the carbohydrate composition (by Hagedorn-Jensen's me-  
thod), acidity (by Prostoserdov's method, perfected by  
Tsarevetinov), invertase activity (by the vacuum infil-  
tration method and in vitro) and amylase activity (in  
vitro) were all determined in leaves of the seventh,  
eighth, and ninth nodes of the basic shoot (s) of four  
varieties of grape. The catalase and peroxidase

Card 1/2

VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.; LITSAREV, M.A.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

On natural sulfate apatite. Dokl. AN SSSR 118 no.3:577-580

Ja '58;

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii  
i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Bel'svym.  
(Aldan region--Apatite)

VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Fluorine, chlorine and hydroxyl in apatites [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.8:704-712 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Apatites) (Halogens) (Hydroxyl)

AUTHORS:

Л. П. ВАСИЛЬЕВА, З. В. ЛИТСАРЕВ, М. А. ОРГАНОВА, Н. И.

20-3-46/59

TITLE:

Natural Sulfate Apatite  
(O prirodnom sul'fatapatite)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 577-580 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Apatite is comparatively widely distributed in the phlogopite layers in the Aldan region. It occurs as a mineral admixture in various crystalline slates and gneisses, granites and pegmatites, mostly in the form of small irregular grains distributed over the entire rock. The largest apatite accumulations are combined with metasomatic formations, in particular with phlogopite veins and nests which are deposited in diopside and spinel-diopside rocks. The dimensions of the apatite crystals vary from a few millimeters to 35 to 40 cm, their colour being green, pale blue or red. An unusual specimen of apatite was found in the phlogopite deposit "Nadezhnoye" (On the upper course of the river Pravyy Kurung-Khoonku, district of Aldan). Small apatite crystals (1 - 1,5 mm, figure 1) are composed of an

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## Natural Sulfate Apatite

20-3-46/59

aggregate of even smaller crystals with a characteristic zonal structure (figure 1b). The inner parts of these latter micro crystals are very weakly double-refracting (almost isotropic) whereas the external layers are normally refracting. The latter variety of apatite in certain points forms shapeless separations; fills up the gaps between the isotropic apatite and without doubt is of a later origin. The interrelations established between these two components of the identical apatite sample lead to the assertion, that here one variety of apatite was replaced by the other. An incomplete pseudo-morphosis (para-morphosis) of two chemically differing apatite varieties is observed here. The analysis of these varieties was not successful, because a separation was impossible. An X-ray structure analysis showed two excess lines. They can well be made to harmonize with the indices of the apatite-like component with  $a_2 = 9,56$ ;  $c_2 = 6,77$ ;  $c_2/a_2 = 0,708$ . As it is shown by table 1, it is possible to attribute indices corresponding to the second phase to all other lines. This justifies the assumption, that here two apatite phases are existent. The parameter  $a$  of the second phase is much greater, which is characteristic for Cl-apatite, as is well known. The

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Natural Sulfate Apatite

20-3-46/59

chemical analysis is given in table 2. It reflects the composition of both apatite phases and corresponds, after subtracting  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , to the total formula of apatite, which is distinguished by the presence of S, which obviously replaces P isomorphously, and by the occurrence of Na, which replaces Ca. From this the occurrence of Na-S-apatite may be presumed, the existence of which was proved (reference 1). Intermediary forms also became known. From these facts and from the investigations of the apatite from "Nadezhnoye" it can be conceived to consist of two phases, Na-S-apatite and normal apatite. For the purpose of clarifying the problem, to what extent it consists of pure S-apatite, a finely ground sample was washed out with water for three days. The presence of sulphur and chlorine, as well as the absence of phosphor was determined. Therefore, in this apatite phosphor is completely replaced by sulphur. From these considerations the formula  $\text{Na}_6\text{Ca}_{10}\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}_1$  is proposed. This variety was not yet observed in nature.<sup>2</sup> It forms about 5% of the total apatite mass. The predominant component corresponds to the formula  $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{P}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{Cl}_1(\text{OH}, \text{F})$ . The ordinary apatite here forms a paramorphosis of an earlier sulfate-

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Natural Sulfate Apatite

20-3-46/59

-apatite, which proved to be unstable on the conditions of metasomatism because of its solubility and was preserved only in the crystal cores. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry AN USSR (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: August 29, 1957, by N. V. Belov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4



VASIL'YEVA-PUPYSHEVA, L.I.

Diseases of cherry laurel in the Crimea. Biul. Glav. bot. sada  
no.31:86-95 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad.  
(Cherry laurel--Diseases and pests)  
(Crimea--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

Div. 13.1

1178. Influence of technological factors upon  
bond strength between elements of tyre covers. V.  
A. PISKOTIN, S. A. VASIL'YEV, and L. M. KUPCHENKO.  
"Prochnost" Syntezy, 1954, p. 87-87. (Voen-  
no-Khimm. Obshch. im. D. I. Mendeleeva, Dec. 1954).  
The bond strength in the covers of 100% synthetic  
rubber has increased by shortening the  
freshness of the plyed up parts by shortening the  
period of storage, buffing, and application of the  
bonding agent to the previously heated surfaces;  
(ii) increasing the pressure and its duration during  
plying up, (iii) increasing the pressure during  
vulcanization, (iv) raising the temperature of the  
plyed up parts to 60 to 70°C. 326642416

[illegible]

VA IL'YEVA, S. A.  
US /Chemistry - Tire cords

FD-1731

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-7/18

Authors : Uzina, R. V., Ionova, T. V., Vasil'yeva, S. A.

Title : The effect of a high hygroscopicity of viscose cord on the quality of automobile tire casings

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 1, 34-39, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The harmful effects of a high moisture content in viscose cord are described. It is recommended that the Main Administration of Cord Production ["Glavkord"], Ministry of the Consumers' Goods Industry, initiate work on the reduction of the hygroscopicity of viscose cord. Three references; one USSR, since 1940. One figure, 11 graphs. 2 tables.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry

VASIL'YEVA-SAVINOVSKAYA, S. A.

Vasil'yeva-Savinovskaya, S. A.

"Investigation of the effect of the technological factors in the process of soaking cord on the stability of the bond between it and rubber."  
Min Higher Education USSR. Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Min Chemical Industry USSR. Sci Res Inst of the Tire Industry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya letopis'  
No. 25, 1956. Moscow



KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; VASIL'YEVA-SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Chemical transformations of poly-2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine based on the reactivity of the  $\alpha$ -methyl group. Part 1: Reaction of poly-2-methyl-5-vinyl-N-methyl pyridinium salts with aromatic aldehydes. Vysokom.sped. 5 no.9:1345-1350 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

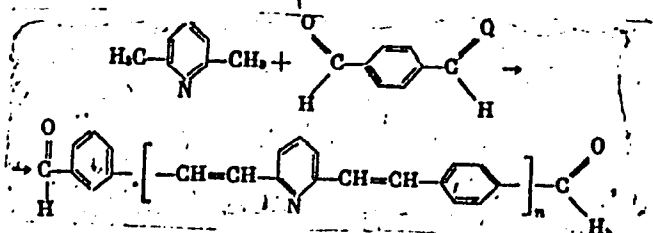
MAZEL', I.S.; VASIL'YEVA-SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.

Cleavage of pyridine rings in  $\alpha$  - and  $\gamma$  -vinylpyridines and in  
polymers obtained from their monomers. Vysekem.soad. 5 no.6:868-872  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.

(Pyridine) (Pyridinium compounds)

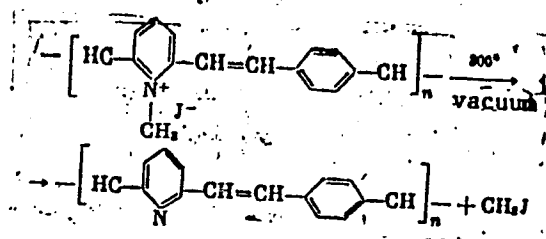


(1) L 11241-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(i)/T DS/RM  
 ACC NR: AP6001862 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/012/2063/2066  
 44 55 44 55 44 55 52  
 AUTHOR: Pinskaya, I. S.; Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, Ye. A.; Kudryavtsev, G. I.  
 44 55 52  
 ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna)  
 TITLE: Synthesis of polymers from aromatic dialdehydes and 2, 6-lutidine  
 SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 2063-2066  
 TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, ion exchange resin  
 ABSTRACT: Condensation of 2, 6-lutidine (I) or 1-methyl-2, 6-lutidinium iodide (II) with aromatic dialdehydes has produced polymers exhibiting heat resistance, and semi-conducting and ion-exchange properties. The reaction products of I and terephthalic aldehyde, 15  
  
 Card 1/2 UDC: 541.64+678.62

11241-66

ACC NR: AP6001862

were fusible (160—225C) and soluble (in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids in most cases, benzyl alcohol, quinoline, pyridine, and cresol); crystalline, and had a conductivity of  $0.8 \times 10^{-10}$  mho/cm at 100C ( $0.8 \times 10^{-12}$  mho/cm at 0C). The condensation products of II with terephthalic aldehyde were brown powders infusible and insoluble in acids and organic solvents and had a conductivity of  $0.3 \times 10^{-9}$  mho/cm at room temperature. Heat treatment in vacuum at 300C resulted in the elimination of iodine:



IR spectroscopy and chemical analysis confirmed the structures of the polymers from I and II. Molecular weights were of the order of 5000. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

[SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan65/ ORG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

L 35075-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EMA(c)/ENT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL RM/JW

ACCESSION NR: AR5006366

S/0081/64/000/024/S026/S026

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 24S150

21  
27  
2+1

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, G. I.; Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Certain chemical transformations of poly-2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine, based on the reaction capability of the  $\alpha$ -methyl group. II. Interaction of salts of poly-2-methyl-5-vinyl-N-methyl-pyridine with aromatic nitroso compounds 7

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vysokomolekul. soyedineniya. Khim. svoystva i modifik. polimerov. M., Nauka, 1964, 253-256

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic nitro compound, aromatic diamine, condensation reaction, fiber, polymeric dye

TRANSLATION: The interaction of the salts of poly-2-methyl-N-methyl-5-vinylpyridine with *n*-nitrosodimethylaniline and *n*-nitrosodiphenylamine was studied. The interaction is based on the capability of the hydrogens of the  $\alpha$ -methyl group of the polymer to be condensed with the aryl nitroso compounds. The reaction products are high-molecular azomethine compounds, the portion of condensed units in which reaches 94. Since the compounds obtained are polymeric dyes, *n*-nitrosodimethylaniline 15

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L 35075-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006366

line was reacted with a fiber made of the copolymer of acrylonitrile and 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine, and a chemically dyed fiber was produced with high light resistance. The condensation product of the salt of poly-2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine with *n*-nitrosodimethylaniline was subjected to hydrolytic decomposition in an acid medium; derivatives of poly-2-methyl-5-vinylpyridinaldehyde were isolated. For Report I see RZhKhim, 1964, 5S112. Authors' abstract

SUB CODE: OC, MT

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; VASIL'YEVA-SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; MAZEL', I.S.

Synthesis of polymers on the basis of 2,6-lutidine and aromatic dialdehydes. Vysokom.sped. 5 no.1:151-152 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Lutidine) (Aldehydes) (Polymers)

44272

S/190/63/005/001/020/020  
B117/B186

5 3833

AUTHORS: Kudryavtsev, G. I., Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, Ye. A., Mazel', I.S.

TITLE: Synthesis of polymers based on 2,6-lutidine and aromatic dialdehydes

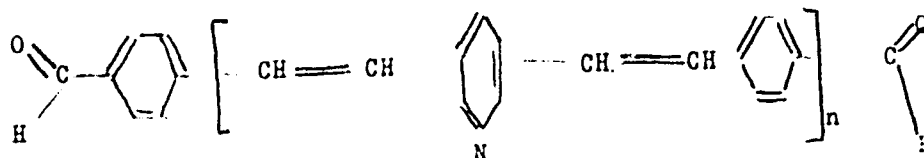
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 151-152

TEXT: A new method of synthesizing thermostable polymers is the polycondensation of lutidine and N-methyl lutidine iodide with aromatic dialdehydes. An infusible, light-brown powder soluble in acids and in some organic solvents (quinoline, cresol, benzyl alcohol) was produced from equimolecular amounts of lutidine and terephthalaldehyde by heating (160-220°C) in the presence of  $ZnCl_2$ . The specific viscosity of a 0.5% solution of the polymer in sulfuric acid is 0.103. The molecular weight determined according to Rast is 1800-2300. The following structure was found for the polymer from infrared spectra and elementary analyses:

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Synthesis of polymers based on ...

S/190/63/005/001/020/020  
B117/B186



Its heat resistance is seen from the following data: Heating of the sample at 300°C (5 hrs) in air leads to a loss in weight of 7.25%; at 400°C (3 hrs) the loss in weight is 14.70%; heating at 400°C (3 hrs) in nitrogen leads to a loss in weight of 7.28%. Infusible, dark-brown

powders were produced by heating (70-90°C in absolute alcohol) of N-methyl lutidine iodide with aromatic dialdehydes (terephthal isophthalaldehyde, bis-4-formyl phenyl ester) in the presence of piperidine. Although the powders were insoluble in most of the solvents, they yielded weakly concentrated solutions with certain compounds which reacted with aldehyde groups of the polymer. The resulting polymers showed semiconductor properties: the electrical conductivity of a non-preheated sample (obtained from N-methyl lutidine iodide and terephthalaldehyde) was

Card 2/3

Synthesis of polymers based on ...

S/190/63/005/001/020/020  
B117/B186

$0.3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  at room temperature. The investigation of the properties and the synthesis of polymers of the new type is being continued.  
[Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.]

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1962

X

Card 3/3



VASIL'YEVA-SOKOLOVA, ~~G.I.~~  
ye. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4984

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya III. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular compounds.

Card 1/13

International Symposium (Cont.)

SOV/4984

COVERAGE: This is Section III of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions, the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion exchange resins, semiconductor materials, etc., methods of catalyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of various factors on polymerization and the degradation of high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References given follow the articles.

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Card 2/13

International Symposium (Cont.)

SOV/4984

Kudryavtsev, G. I., Ye. A. Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, and I. S. Mazel' (USSR). The Interaction of Poly- $\alpha$ -chloromethylacrylate With Amines 24

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Parrod, J., and A. Kohler (France). Study of Macromolecular Clathrate Compounds 54

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KHAKIMOVA, A.Kh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; VASIL'YEVA-SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.;  
GORBACHEVA, V.O.

Production of cross-linked polyamide fibers. Khim. volok. no.6:  
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14 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Order of Lenin  
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(KL, 27-57, 105)

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B-3,004,395

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SHCHERBAKOVA, L.A., agronom.

Evaluating the performance of new checkrow potato planters.  
Sel'khoz mashina no.8:18-22 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

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arh. celok. lek. 84 no.7-8:929-932 July-Aug 56.

1. Klinika za infektivne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u  
Beogradu. Upravnik: akademik prof. dr. Kosta Todorovic.  
II Hirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.  
Upravnik: prof. dr. Vojislav Stojanovic.  
(TYPHOID FEVER, complications,  
intestinal perf., ther. (Ser))



STOJANOVIC, Vojislav; VUCINIC-ARANDJELOVIC, Radmila; VASILJEVIC, Dragoljub;  
BALOG, Borica; NEDELJKOVIC, Dragos

Surgery for embolism of femoral artery in patient with mitral  
stenosis. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 84 no.11:1250-1254 Nov 56.

1. IV Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.  
Upravnik: prof. Cedomir Plavsic. II Hirurska klinika Medicinskog  
fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. Vojislav Stojanovic.

(MITRAL STENOSIS, compl.

thromboembolism of femoral artery, surg. (Ser))

(ARTERY FEMORAL, dis.

thromboembolism with mitral stenosis, surg. (Ser))

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1. Iz vtoroy khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta v  
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(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, etiol. and pathogen.  
visceral apoplexy, clin. aspects & surgery)

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21789

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DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; ZAPLATIN, N.L.;  
KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; KUZMYAK, M.; ONISHCHENKO, L.N.;  
RYBALKO, V.S.; SARKISYAN, L.A.; SHVABE, Ye.; SARANTSEVA, V.K.,  
tekhn. red.

[Theory and the modeling of a circular synchro-cyclotron with  
a spiral magnetic field] Voprosy teorii i modelirovaniia kol'-  
tseвого fazotrona so spiral'noi strukturnoi magnitnogo polia.  
Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.  
(MIRA 15:4)

(Synchrotron)

I 24235-66 ENT(m)  
ACC NR: AP6014671

SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/65/010/010/0057/0061  
40  
B

AUTHOR: Moroz, B. B.; Bezin, G. I.; Grozdov, S. P.; Lebedev, B. I.;  
Vasil'yevskaya, V. G.--Vasilievskaya, V. V.; Ponomar'kov, V. I.--Ponomarkov, V. I.;  
Fedorovskiy, L. L.--Fedorovsky, L. L.; Fedotov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental Po sup 210 - induced chronic radiation sickness 19

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: polonium, radiation sickness, dog, alpha radiation, radiology

ABSTRACT: The article describes the features of the clinical course and variation of certain functions in dogs with chronic radiation sickness caused by a single subcutaneous injection of Po<sup>210</sup> (0.003 microcuries per kg body weight). A prolonged initial period of relative clinical well-being was observed, with a developed picture of radiation sickness setting in only after some 3 months and with the dogs dying off individually after a period of from 128 to 310 days. The distribution of Po<sup>210</sup> throughout the tissues and organs, which resulted in a constant local alpha-irradiation of the latter, evidently played a major role in the genesis of these disturbances, with gradual increment in the tissue dose, which after 6-9 months reached 1,100-1,400 rads. During the period of distinct radiation sickness the dogs displayed lethargy, lack of appetite, periodic diarrhea, and thirst, along with spontaneous bleeding of the oral mucosa and spontaneous hemorrhages of the rectum and

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UDC: 617-001.28-008.939.65



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ACC NR: AP6014671

urinary tract. Shortly before death, the state of the dogs sharply deteriorated; they moved with difficulty, refused food, and vomitted bile and blood. Rectal temperature rose; the pulse was quick, arrhythmic, and arterial pressure fell. With these symptoms, the dogs died. It was accompanied by deep trophic disturbances due to a combination of mechanisms, each of which by itself may cause trophic changes: disturbances in neuroendocrine regulations with insufficiency of the adrenal cortex; metabolic disorders, hemodynamic disorders, and chronic hypoxia, as well as the constant direct local effect of the alpha-emitter on the tissues. Anatomic-pathological dissection revealed that state of general dystrophy which is so characteristic of polonium poisoning and is not encountered when other radioactive isotopes pervade the organism. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Aug64 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2dda

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1951. (CJML 21:3)

1. Docent. 2. Department of Hygiene (Head -- Honored Worker in  
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men of med. in Czech. (Rus))



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Submitted December 18, 1964.

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Med. rad. 10 no.10:57-61 O 1965. (MIRA 18:11)

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BYSTRITSKAYA, T.L.; VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.D.

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\*

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1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.  
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Pochvovedenie no.12:68-76 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Amur Valley--Soils--Analysis)  
(Trace elements)

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.D.

Trace elements copper, zinc, cobalt, and nickel in soils of the upper Amur Valley. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.3: 179-182 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

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(Amur Valley--Minerals in soil) (Trace elements)



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Work of the Conference of Representatives of Higher Educational  
Institutions on microelements and natural radioactivity of Soviet  
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(Trace elements) (Soil research)

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"Anatomical structure of the shoot apex and its functioning in plants of the far north and of hot deserts."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR.

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.V.

Reactivity of the blood vessels following injury to the organism from  
polonium. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:66-71 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(POLONIUM, eff., inj.)  
(BLOOD VESSELS, radiation eff.)

VASILYEVSKAYA, Ye. G.

"Assistance and rescue of crews of spaceships which have experienced damage."

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KAMAKULIN, B. F. [Co-author] See: VASIL'ENKII, N. I. Fund. Imen. Perennial,  
Volume 2: Melanconiales, 1959.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P., "A Method for the Germination of the Spores of *Tilletia tritici* Wint," Sovetskaya Botanika, no. 2, 1933, p. 97, 450 So8

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

15

*co*

Talc-arsin—an effective seed disinfectant. A. Vasil'evskii. *Crop Protection* (Moscow) 1, 36-7(1934); *Rev. Applied Mycol.* 14, 22. Talc-arsin dust contains only 2.3% of  $As_2O_3$  as against Davydoff's prepn. which contains 9.91%. Talc-arsin completely suppressed wheat bunt (*Tilletia caries* and *T. foetens*) in one test while Davydoff's prepn. gave 1.4% infection and controls 35.7% infection. By use of the same dosage of dusts in another trial, seeds treated with talc-arsin, Paris green and Davydoff's prepn. gave the following percentages of infection, resp.: 0.37, 0.67 and 1.65; controls gave 67.3%. O. E. Sheppard

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										NO AND 4th ORDER									
<p><i>Ca</i> <b>VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.</b> <span style="float: right;">15</span></p> <p>Tests of various arsenic preparations as dust fungicides. A. P. Vasil'evskii. <i>Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insecto-fungicides</i> (U. S. S. R.) No. 123, 140-3(1935); <i>Expt. Sta. Record</i> 76, No. 1, 51(1937).—In tests with Fe, Ca and Na arsenites as fungicides against cereal smut, good results were obtained with Ca arsenite with 10% <math>As_2O_3</math> and with Na arsenite with 5% <math>As_2O_3</math>. Of a series of org. arsenic compds. tested, Me sulfide of arsenic and phenyl oxide of arsenic gave good results without lowering yields. M. W. H.</p>																													
<p><b>ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>																													
FROM SYMBOLS										RECORD MAP ONLY ONE										RECORD SYMBOL									
<p>AL IV NO AS</p>										<p>AL IV NO AS</p>										<p>AL IV NO AS</p>									



*Ca*

PROCESSED AND PREPARED BY

**"Sol'bar" as a method for destroying cottonplant in  
sects. A. Vasil'evskii and M. Zubov. *Soviet Akhik*  
1939, No. 8, no. 2. *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 12,  
66. The production and application of "Sol'bar" (an  
insectofungicide prepd. from a mech. mixt. of BaS and  
ground S) are described. In the prepn. of the "Sol'bar"  
soln. BaS dissolves and S changes into the sol. state (Ba  
polysulfides). "Sol'bar" is effective against various types  
of mites under conditions of the central belt of U. S. S. R.  
In the cotton-belt regions of Central Asia its effectiveness  
according to Abbo was 75-85% for 1% solns. on the 3rd  
and 4th day and 45% on the 9th day. The effectiveness of  
a 0.7% soln. of "Sol'bar" was 68-75% for a period of 3-9  
days. "Sol'bar" surpasses S and is equal to ISD in its  
toxic properties." W. R. Henn**

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ASB-31-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION: 31-000000

UNIT: 31-000000

CLASS: 31-000000

DATE: 31-000000

TIME: 31-000000

17

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P., and ZUBOV, M. F. "Soviet Solbar against Erysiphe cichoracearum on Cucumbers under Green House Conditions," Zashchita Rastenii, no. 19, 1939, pp. 170-173. 421 P942

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

34

The use of solbar (and anabasine sulfate, against aphids (on cucumbers). M. Zubov and A. Vasilevskii (Zhukovskaya) (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 5, 31-2. The percentages of destruction of aphids on cucumbers were: resp.: control expts. 2.07-3.81; 0.5% solbar 30.00-40.00; 1.0% solbar 65.56-75.70; 0.5% solbar + 0.2% anabasine sulfate 97.25; 0.5% solbar + 0.3% anabasine sulfate 98.14; 1.0% solbar + 0.2% anabasine sulfate 98.00; 1.0% solbar + 0.3% anabasine sulfate 98.70; 0.5% green soap + 0.2% anabasine sulfate 99.56; 0.5% green soap + 0.3% anabasine sulfate 100.00. Expts. were also made on the destruction of cucumber mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum* Fr. The percentages of the nos. of affected leaves and of the surface of the leaves were: with 1% decanted solbar 2.8 and 0.20; with 1.0% suspended solbar 2.6 and 0.18; with 1.0% decanted solbar + 0.3% anabasine sulfate 2.6 and 0.18. The resp. values for control were 35.8 and 24.1%. A combination of solbar and anabasine sulfate can be used with success for the simultaneous destruction of cucumber mildew and of aphids.

W. R. Henn

13

LA

Solbar instead of Bordeaux mixture. A. Vasil'evskii and M. Zubov. *Sadovodstvo* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 5, 33-4.—The percentages of apples affected with scab compared on control trees and on trees treated with 1% Bordeaux liquid, 1% solbar soln. and 1.5% solbar soln. were, resp.: 17.0, 3.0, 1.2 and 0.5%. After the various treatments the percentages of affected leaves, of affected apples, of 1st-grade apples and of rejected apples were, resp.: after 1.5% solbar 16.8, —, 65.6 and 9.5; after 1.5% solbar + 0.2%  $\text{Ca:AsO}_3$ , 6.6, 11.7, 75.8 and 5.2; after Bordeaux liquid 8.1, 32.0, 67.1 and 11.4; control apple trees 83.0, 90.5, 14.0 and 24.0. The av. wts. of the fruits were 130, 135, 115 and 87.0 g., resp. W. R. Henn

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P., "Soil Treatment with Preparation NIUIF-2," Sad i Ogored,  
no. 8, 1947, pp. 40-44. 80 Sal3

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.

30388

Laboratornyy myetod islytaniya fungisndov. Byull ye tyen' glav. botan. sada,  
Vyp. 3, 1949, S. 79-80.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. I.

Fungicides.

Colloidal sulfur as fungicide. Biul. Glav. bot. sada, no. 9, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 195~~1~~<sup>2</sup> Uncl.

1. VASIL'YEVSKIY, A. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wasps
7. Hornet (*Vespa crabro*) is a pest of ornamental trees. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.



1. VASIL'EVSKIY, A.P., DUKEL'SKAYA , N.M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Rodentia
7. Rodent control in the ~~USSR~~<sup>USA</sup> Botanical Garden. Buil.Glav,botsada no.12 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March,1953.Unclassified.

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A.P.; SHTAN'KO, I.I.

Copper-soap-nicotine liquid for the control of diseases and pests of roses.  
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.14:74-79 '52. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii Nauk SSSR.  
(Roses--Diseases and pests) (Fungicides)

VASIL'YEVSKIY, A.P.

Methods of combating the phlox eelworm. Trudy Glav.bot.sada 4:178-  
182 '54. (MIRA 8:5)

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